

E.S.O.L. TEACHING TECHNIQUES

TECHNIQUES

WHY

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| 1. Use high interest activities. | 1. Motivates learners. |
| 2. Relate activities to students. | 2. Put the <u>ME</u> into the <u>ME</u> aning of the class. |
| 3. Use a multi-sensory approach to teaching. | 3. Hits the various learning modalities. |
| 4. Teach vocabulary contextually. | 4. Relates words and meanings to concepts. |
| 5. Use realia, visuals, and demonstrations to explain vocabulary. | 5. Creates "memory anchors" for students to recall the meanings of words. |
| 6. Use an experiential approach to teaching. | 6. Experiences create a context for both cognitive and linguistic growth. |
| 7. Use an inquiry approach to teaching. | 7. Inquiry approaches stimulate critical thinking skills. |
| 8. Use a direct instructional approach. | 8. The teacher models thinking process for students. Helps students build thinking strategies. |
| 9. Develop cooperative learning strategies. | 9. Pairing or grouping allows more students to talk creatively on topics related to content. |
| 10. Use Whole Language Approaches. | 10. Whole Language allows students to participate in the decision-making process of the language they wish to learn. |
| 11. Use the Language Experience Approach (LEA) to teach reading. | 11. Builds on students' available repertoire to develop reading skills. |
| 12. Incorporate journal writing. | 12. Allows for individualized written expression. |
| 13. Evaluate student progress creatively using interviews, projects, checklists, multiple choice, and fill-in-the-blank with word banks. | 13. Creative evaluation allows student to demonstrate cognitive learning when English language acquisition has lagged behind content knowledge. |
| 14. Relax the students with games, music, and fun activities. | 14. Fun and laughter lowers the affective filter so students are more receptive to learning. |

Source: E.S.O.L. Guide for Secondary School Teachers - School Board of Seminole County.